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INTRODUCTION.

131 The coast line of the Aden Protectorate starts in the west from Ras Murad opposite the island of Perim, and runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, which separates it from that of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Roughly speaking, the Protectorate is bounded in the interior on the west and the north by the Kingdom of Yemen and the Great Desert, and on the east by the Qara country which is part of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman. It also includes the island of Soqotra. The Hadhramaut lies in the east of the Protectorate between the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi countries on the west and the Mahra country on the east. North, it reaches to the Empty Quarter.

643 631 The two principal chiefs of the Protectorate are Their Highnesses the 'Abdali Sultan of Lahej and the Qu'aiti Sultan of Mukalla. The capital of the former lies about 20 miles north of Aden and that of the latter some 300 miles east. It will be easily realized that these two chiefs are by their geographical positions the natural leaders of the western and eastern parts of the Protectorate, and the 'Abdali Sultan, who is the premier chief of the Protectorate, has established his hegemony over the western portion. In some ways the Qu'aiti Sultan is perhaps the most important ruler of the Protectorate, for he controls, or has direct influence over, a larger population than any other chief, and, except for the Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Soqotra, whose nominal kingdom extends over a much wider area, he rules the largest tract of territory in the Protectorate. Although he is acknowledged by the Kathīri Sultan as having precedence in the Hadhramaut, he has not yet secured recognition by the Wahidi Sultans, or by the Mahra Sultan, as their natural leader.

643 48 636 The whole of the Aden Protectorate is ruled by its own chiefs, who are independent as far as their internal affairs are concerned. Their relations with the Protecting Power are for the most part regulated by treaty, and while their foreign affairs are entirely controlled by His Majesty's Government, interference in matters of domestic concern is generally limited to advice.

121 This report offers a survey of the social and political organization of the Hadhramis and of the resources of their country as seen by the writer. The object of this introduction is to give a brief indication of the present trend of development as it appears to him.

178 185 There is an extraordinary complexity of social and governmental organization in the Hadhramaut. The country is in a transition period between the disappearance or modification of the earlier social organization, which has itself evolved with the centuries, and the development of Government more or less on modern lines.

The various classes of society in the Hadhramaut are described in the report, and the interplay of some of them, one with another, has, in the course of time, as in other countries, given rise to abuses which, as the life and thought of the Middle Ages is influenced

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

Geography.

It is not easy to define what territories should be included in the term Hadhramaut. Originally the word was no doubt the name of a tribe and at an early date came to be applied to the Wadi of that name. In its Hebrew form Hazarmaveth it occurs in Genesis, and the classical geographers speak of the people as the Adramitae and the Chatramotitae: the country they called Adramytta.

Masudi seems to divide Southern Arabia into the countries of Yemen, Hadhramaut, Ash Shihr, Mahra, and Oman. It is not quite clear that he makes a distinction between Shihr and Mahra, for in his day the inhabitants of Shihr were Mahris and the two words are allied.

On this conception arose the modern Arab's understanding of the term, and gradually Hadhramaut came to include both the interior in which the wadi ran and the coastlands previously called Ash Shihr; that name became restricted to the town. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* says "Hadhramut, a district on the south coast of Arabia, bounded W. by Yemen, E. by Oman and N. by the Dahna desert. The modern Arabs restrict the name to the coast between Balhāf and Sihut, and the valley of the Wadi Hadhramut in the interior; in its wider and commonly accepted signification it includes also the Mahra and Gāra coasts extending eastwards to Mirbat; thus defined, its limits are between 14° and 18° N. and 47° 30′ to 55° E., with a total length of 550 m. and a breadth of 150 m." But the term has been even more unjustifiably extended to include all the territory between Aden and Ras al Hadd.

In the widest geographical sense in which it is used to-day, the term includes the Wahidi country, that of the Qu'aiti and Kathīri, and the Mahra country. The country east of Mahra, Dhufar, a province of Oman is not included. The eastern boundary on the coast is Ras Dharbat 'Ali, the cape which separates the Aden Protectorate from the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The view of the Qu'aiti Government is that geographically the term includes the country "from 'Ain Ba Sa'id and Jirdan to Seihut in length, and from the sea to Al 'Abr (Sei'ar country) in breadth." Politically it includes only the country of the Qu'aiti and Kathīri Sultans, and in that sense it is used in this report. Physically this territory extends on the coast from Ras al Kalb to Damakh Hisāī in length and from the coast to the fringe of the Great Desert in breadth.

It would be convenient if some recognized limitation of regional names for South Arabia could be agreed upon, for, as has been shown, there has always been much vagueness over such names as

101 Shihr, and the territory described in the paragraph above might well
131 be accepted as the definition of the term Hadhramaut. Eastwards from the Hadhramaut succeed the Mahra country stretching on the coast from Museina'a to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, the boundary of the Aden Protectorate, and Dhufar in Oman which is inhabited by the Qara tribes who are a separate people and speak a separate language from the Mahras.

133 The Wadi Hadhramaut is the key feature of the geography of the country to which it gives its name. North and south of it the land rises to extensive plateaus which form watersheds. The one to the north, about 3,500 feet above sea-level, has a series of wadis draining north into the sands, and another series draining south into the Wadi Hadhramaut. The watershed to the south, consisting in the same way of plateaus, is higher than that to the north, for it rises to some 6,000 feet. From it, the wadis drain north into the Wadi Hadhramaut and south to the sea. This description is typical of that part of the country through which the wadi runs more or less west to east, that is to say, from about Husn al 'Abr to beyond Tarim. Over this stretch the bed of the wadi falls from a little over 2,000 feet above sea-level to a little under. On the 49th Meridian, a little west of Mukalla, there is an approximate depth of 106 miles of wadi, mountain, and steppe land between the sea and the main wadi, and rather more between that wadi and the desert. As the wadi turns to the south-east, however, it of course modifies these proportions, but the country maintains the same general formation.

Climate.

132 The climate of the Hadhramaut is on the whole healthy. On the high plateaus and even in the wadi land of the interior it is fresh and often cold in winter. In summer it is said to be hot but never unendurable. Mukalla probably enjoys a better summer than Aden. A period of forty days of extreme heat, and consequently known as the Arba'inia, begins on 4th May, and there is another period of eight days later in the year.

Heald, who reported on the agriculture of the Hadhramaut in 1921, says:—

> "The rain-fall along the coast is practically nil, some years they have one or two inches, but useless for agriculture, the floods being from the interior rain a long distance from Mukalla; when we were in the district from December to April, we had two or three showers, but every time too small for the rain gauge to measure.
>
> "The climate between October and April is healthy and suitable for travellers, but after that it becomes too hot for day marching; in fact, in April, some of the shut-in wadis were unbearable and we were very glad to leave the interior for the coast. Up in the hills in the winter months, it can be intensely cold."

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

roaming far afield in search of water and pasture. They work in the fields, milk the animals (with the exception, in some cases, of camels), gather the firewood, and fetch the water. They are not so careful to keep themselves veiled, finding it sufficient to draw their head cloths in front of their mouths. If she belongs to a nomadic tribe a woman will follow her husband in his search for grazing, carrying the household utensils, usually one large saucepan, on her head and the baby on her back. Only very occasionally do the women emigrate with their husbands, but we travelled with such a family on the start of their journey to Zanzibar to seek a fortune.

The remaining women are those of the poor townspeople, the female servants, slaves, or Subians. The last two are least particular about veiling. The others, no matter how poor, will always cover at least the lower part of their faces. Toil is the portion of all of them: they labour in the gardens, help the men and animals to draw water from the wells, and in many towns they are the principal water carriers, bearing their burden in skins slung across their backs. The servants and slave women in well-to-do houses lead an easier existence. They cook the food, do such cleaning as is ever done, and fetch and carry for the ladies of the household. Slaves may be taken as concubines, but find their husbands among their own class. They are much favoured, being brought up as members of the family, and, like many privileged retainers, usually become somewhat outspoken and domineering in their old age.

CHAPTER VII.

PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES OF THE HADHRAMAUT.

The natural resources of the Hadhramaut, such as they are, are principally agricultural. It is perhaps unnecessary to emphasize that only a very small proportion of the total area of the country, which may amount to 35,000 or 40,000 square miles, is suitable for the growing of crops. As a general rule only wadis can be so used and the bulk of the land surface consists of the barren rock of mountains and steppes.

Tobacco.

The principal crop of economic importance is the well-known Hamumi tobacco, and Gheil ba Wazir is the principal centre where it is grown. Practically speaking the production in that place is entirely Government-directed and all the land is State land.

The nurseries are situated about three miles from Gheil at Al Quf. Here there is an apparently inexhaustible, somewhat brackish, water supply at depths to about 30 feet from the surface. There are three deep pools which are tapped by subterranean channels for Gheil and Al Harth, the source of the Gheil water supply being called Humat al Farath, and that for Al Harth being called Humat al Harth. Along the line of channels from these pools there are

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CHAPTER XV.

THE PROVINCES OF THE QU'AITI STATE.

I.—SHIHR PROVINCE.

635 361 131 The Shihr *liwa* is the first province of the Qu'aiti dominions. I was informed that its boundaries were, east to west, " from the extreme borders of the mountains of Damakh Hisāī up to the port of Shiheir ", and south to north, " from the sea to the mountains which separate the plateau from the lowlands ". The most easterly settlement of the province is Reidat al Qu'aiti, and the other coastal towns and villages of importance are Qus'eir (with Qurein), Baghashwa, Hami, and Al Qarn which is the port of Dis, a walled town a couple of miles inland with a population of about 5,000.

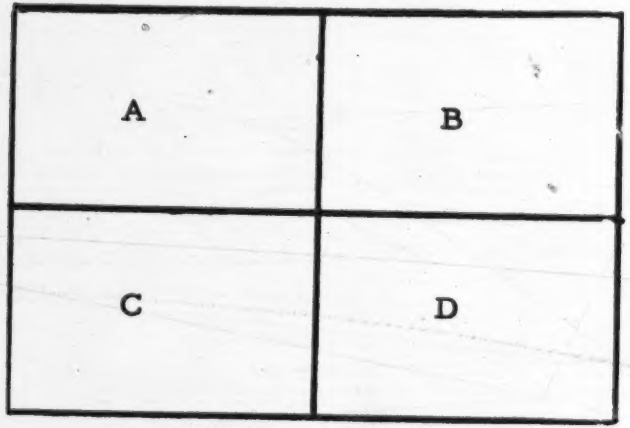
361 162 Shihr was once the most important town on the Hadhramaut coast, but it has been gradually decaying. Many of its houses have disappeared and its 45 mosques now serve a diminishing population. This is estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000, but I have no doubt the latter figure is excessive. Shihr, however, is still an important port: it is the principal port for Kathīri territory and the main distributing centre for the eastern part of the Hadhramaut. A landing-ground has been constructed, but is not in serviceable condition.

438 The principal industries are the drying and curing of fish and the dyeing and weaving of cloth. The water-supply, as has been mentioned, comes from Tubala where there are also hot sulphur springs and gardens. There are other gardens at Dufeigha and at Habis where the *Wazir* has a house.

635 438 361 At the time of my visit the Governor of Shihr was Sheikh Salih bin 'Ali al Qu'aiti. The tribes living in the *liwa*, or dependent on the town as their market, are: Ath Tha'yani, Manahil, Hamumi, Al Qarzi, Ash Sha'āmila, Bahasan, Al 'Asārina, Al Meseilīyin, Al 'Awābitha, Al Ma'āra and Al Jōhi. Of these, the Qarzi and the Bahasan are sometimes considered as clans of the Hamumi Zei. Although the 'Awābitha have considerable connections with Shihr and Mukalla they own no land in the province and live beyond its boundaries. Shihr is also an important market for the Mahras, to whom, centuries ago, as Masudi recalls, it belonged. Apart from those towns of the interior such as Seiyun and Tarim which obtain many of their supplies from Shihr, and have trading connections with it, the 'Awāmir, Al Jābir, and Al Jābir of Āl Sāh (which are all Kathīri tribes) depend on it for their food supply.

000 The Manahil and the Kathīri tribes will be described elsewhere, and the Mahra, of course, are not a Hadhramaut tribe, but the

The plan for the End Map is as follows:



1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35) 1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

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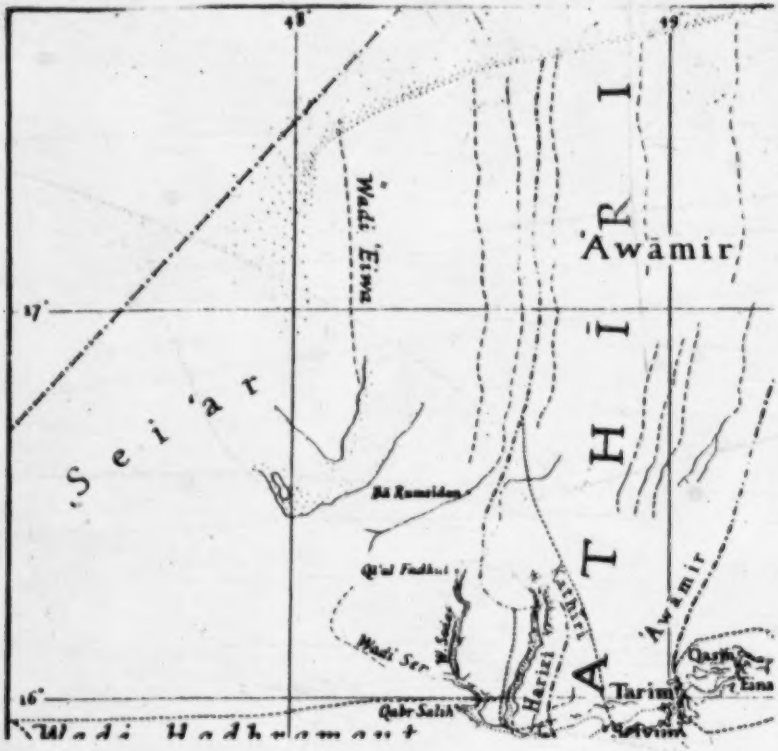

End map (A)

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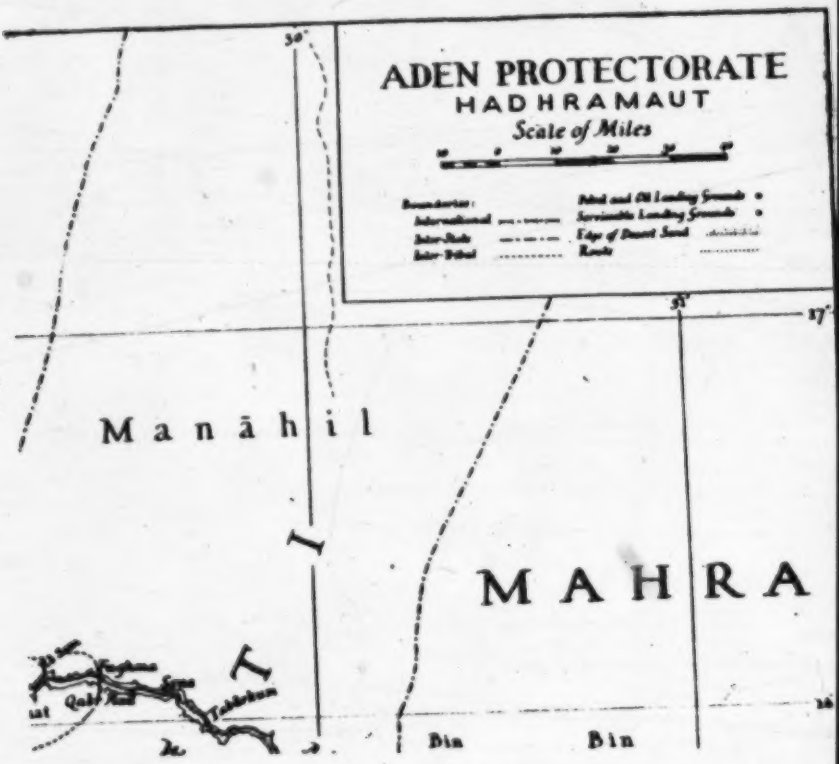
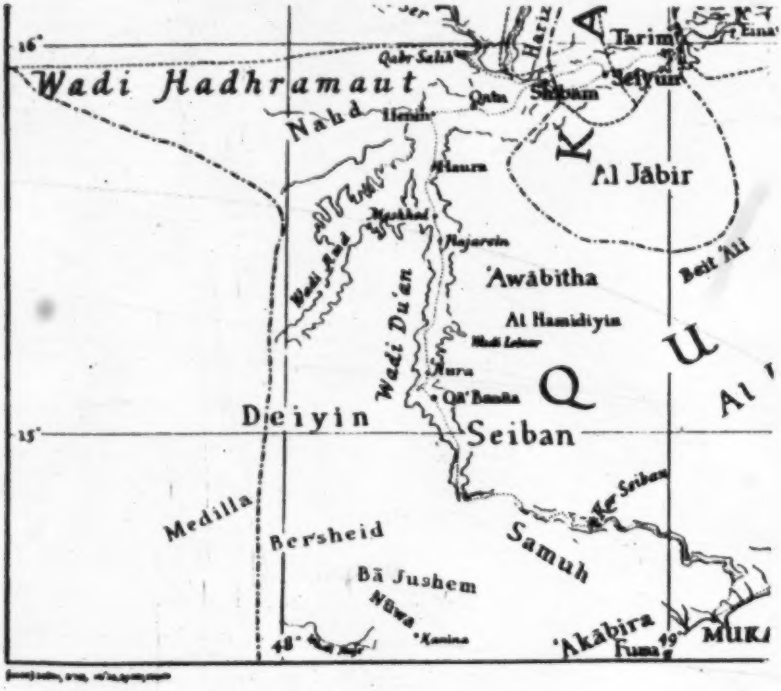


End map (B)

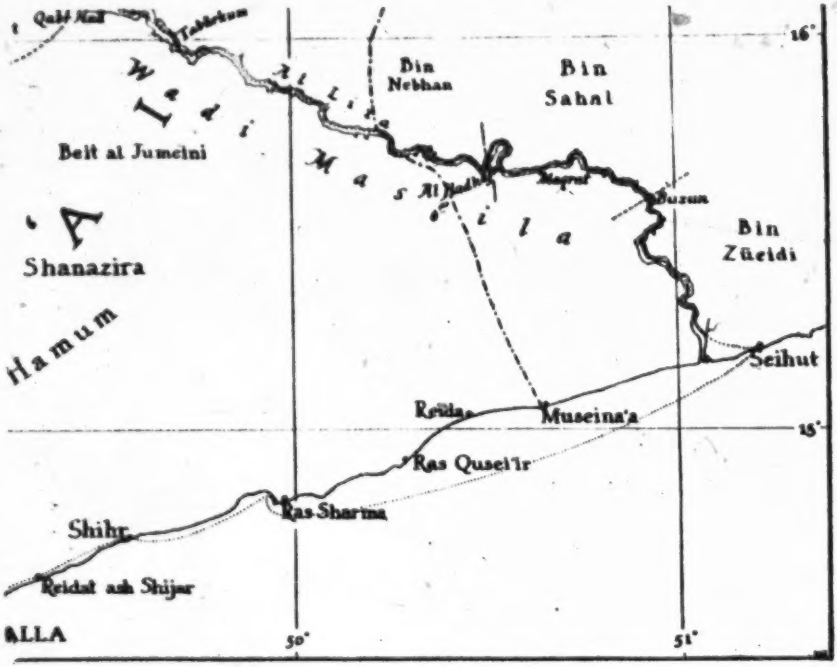
1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35) 1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

131



End map (C)

131


Qabl Hail
Tahkhum
Wadi
Al Ila
Bin Nebhan
Bin Sahal
Beit al Jumeini
Mas Al Ila
Bin Zuheidi
Shanazira
Hamum
Seihut
Reida
Museina'a
Ras Quseir
Ras Sharma
Shihr
Reidat ash Shijar
ALLA
50°
51°
16°
15°

End map (D)

2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE HADHRAMAUT

HAROLD INGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

131 114 To the Arab geographers the Hadhramaut is a province of South Arabia, to the west it remained until 1934 an imperfectly explored part of the peninsula with the chiefs of which Great Britain had had treaty relations since the end of the nineteenth century. From 1934 till the present time it has been my good fortune to explore it, to live in it and to be associated with its political development.

631 643 Politically it consists of six treaty areas, the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, the Kathiri State of Seiyun, the two Wahidi Sultanates of Bir 'Ali and Balhaf and the two tiny sheikhdoms of 'Irqa and Haura. Juridically all these treaty chiefdoms are of the same status, but the premier chief is the Qu'aiti Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla who has the title of Highness and a salute of eleven guns, and after him comes the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyun with a salute of nine guns. Until the nineteenth century the Kathiris had been for some centuries the ruling dynasty of the greater part of the country depending for their power on foreign mercenaries, most of whom were Yafa'i tribesmen from the mountains of the lower Yemen. In course of time these mercenaries became more powerful than the Kathiris and from them arose two dynasties, first of the Kasadis and then, conquering them and much of the Kathiri country, the Qu'aitis.

133 132 312 439 167 The Hadhramaut is essentially a desert region, with a negligible and uncertain rainfall, in which the inhabitants have from a respectable antiquity evolved elaborate systems of irrigation to make the most of their limited water and infertile soil, on which they have probably never been able to support themselves. But as the Hadhramis are commercially an enterprising people they have for as far back as we have any certain knowledge of them, a matter of rather more than 2,000 years, lived on trade. The ancient Hadhramaut lived on the incense trade: when that went by sea they learnt to emigrate and for centuries now the Hadhramis have gone abroad to earn money in the countries bordering the Red Sea, in East Africa, in India and most of all in the East Indies. One in every three or four Hadhramis is always abroad, generally temporarily for it is always their ambition to return home, and the largest colonies and the largest fortunes are found in the Netherlands East Indies, particularly Java. The community in Singapore is small but wealthy.

721 Until 1937 the principal feature of their life in their own country was chronic internal strife, for despite their ability to amass money abroad from house property, by trade—mainly in piece goods—by money-lending,

2:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1945 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

and so on, they were pathetically unable to live in their own country without quarrelling. In 1937 I managed to persuade the warring tribes to try a period of truce and the Qu'aiti and Kathiri Sultans asked for me to be appointed as their adviser. From then on an effort has been made to build up local Governments and an advisory system has been evolved in both those States and in the Wahidi Sultanates.

It is the purpose of this paper to describe the methods used in building up State government and social services in the Hadhramaut and in order to illustrate them I propose to describe their development in the Qu'aiti State. This is by far the biggest area in the country and has the largest revenue. For these reasons more time has been given to it than the other areas and the co-operation of the Sultan and his people has been so complete that considerable progress has been made.

The State covers an area of about 50,000 square miles, divided into five *liwas* each with a governor. It has a population of about 200,000 and the capital is the sea port of Mukalla (population today about 25,000), the largest port in South Arabia between Aden and Muscat. The old capital was Shihr, another port some forty miles east of Mukalla, and that is why the Sultan includes the name in his title. The present ruler is His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., who succeeded in 1936.

Status of Great Britain in the Hadhramaut

Until 1937 British relations with the Qu'aiti State depended on a treaty of 1888 in which the British Government extended to Mukalla and Shihr and their dependencies the gracious favour and protection of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. In return for this the rulers undertook to refrain from entering into any relations with any foreign Power except with the sanction of the British Government, and to give notice of the attempt by any other Power to interfere with the country. In 1937 I negotiated a treaty with the Sultan by which His Majesty's Government agreed to appoint a resident adviser to the Sultan and the Sultan agreed, for the welfare of his State, to accept this advice in all matters except those concerning Muhammadan religion and custom. This treaty was based on those entered into with rulers of Malay States, and when Sir Bernard Reilly signed the treaty on Friday, August 13, 1937, he addressed to the Sultan a Note referring to the treaties with the Malay rulers. This Note explained first of all that it was by no means the intention of His Majesty's Government to reduce the powers of the Sultan to insignificance, and made it clear that the treaty would be worked in the same way as similar treaties with Malay rulers. It went on to say there had been very few cases of material disagreement between the ruler and the adviser in Malaya and that the advice to be given to His Highness in all matters of internal concern would be based solely on the adviser's view of the interests of the State and of His Highness. It had been the policy of His Majesty's Government, the Note said, to maintain the authority of the ruler in all such matters. It said that in foreign affairs the case was somewhat different because by

Isingrams G-S (1936-39)1986 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Hurricane fighter and a mobile canteen for blitzed areas in England. The women of Mukalla have made bandages for the Red Cross in Egypt regularly since 1942.

That is a brief comparison between the Qu'aiti State in 1936 and in 1944: and progress has been made in other ways too. In case the picture seems too favourable, it should be remembered that the famine, due to the loss of over £600,000 a year in remittances from Singapore and Java, seven years' drought, the difficulty of getting food and its high price, the loss of 50 per cent of the working camels, and the difficulties of shipping, has had a very grave effect on the country, but has on the whole hit the interior rather than the coast. His Majesty's Government came to the rescue by voting over £300,000 for famine relief, and by providing air transport for grain, but in dealing with the progress of the Qu'aiti State it is right to record that the Government and the merchants have done their best, and the 1944 estimates included about three lakhs of rupees for famine relief, both by direct grants and by the provision of public works. A voluntary cess by merchants on their imports, the contribution by Government servants of 1 per cent of their salaries, and other charitable efforts raised a fair amount more; and soup kitchens, infirmaries and so on were provided at the coast for refugees from the interior.

Nature of the People and Country

Before describing the methods used in building up the Qu'aiti administration, something must be said about the nature of the people and their country to explain why unusual methods were required. The Hadhramaut is in many ways different from the rest of Arabia, from which it is for the most part separated by desert on all sides, but since it has a seaboard its people have always been able to find a living across the sea. They have had to do this because most of the 70,000 odd square miles of the country is irreclaimable desert and it is unlikely that it could ever support more than a quarter of the population. In other lands they have come to know Western rule but for the most part it has had few attractions for them. They generally find the trammels of an ordered life irksome, and throw them aside as happily as they drop their tarbushes and tussore suits for a waist cloth and indigo when they come back.

The nature of the country provides an explanation of the nature of the people. The vast and barren areas of mountain and jol have bred in the bedouin a deep sense of freedom and an unwillingness to yield it to anyone, for it is all he possesses. In the deep valleys of the hinterland the horizon is bounded by walls a thousand feet high and this has bred in the people an exclusiveness which it would be hard to find elsewhere. In the towns and villages of these valleys a most particular form of religion has grown up. There is none of the free brotherhood of Islam, but a system of classes of seiyids, of settled tribesmen with few of the virtues of the desert bedouin, of money-lending immigrant Yafa'i tribesmen from the west, of descendants of African slaves, of merchant townsmen, and of hard working

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

pools built by the rich and progressive class of Seyyeds, whose many innovations have re-made the face of this ancient land of the Queen of Sheba.

The political frontiers of the Kathiri State describe a finger pointed downward from the Rub-al-Khali into the heart of Hadhramaut. They enclose an area of some six thousand square miles and a population of sixty thousand, a third of whom dwell in the city of Seiyun. The state's current average annual revenue runs close to $100,000.[1]

Early Kathiri history is obscure. Forebears of the present sultan once controlled all of Hadhramaut, but in the eighteenth century the al-Quaiti, an immigrant tribe of Yemeni origin, wrested control of the coastal region from their Kathiri overlords at Seiyun and gradually established hegemony over interior tribes until today the Quaiti State comprises nearly the whole of Hadhramaut. Until the "Peace of Ingrams,"[2] modern Kathiri history was dominated by constant and costly warfare between Seiyun and the parvenu Quaiti power at Mukalla.

The present Kathiri ruler, His Highness Sultan Husayn Ali Ibn Mansur, succeeded to the throne on May 22, 1950, and was one of the five Aden chiefs selected to attend the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.[3] It is through Sultan Husayn's generous and patient correspondence that much of this statistical information concerning his far-off land has been gathered.

Political organization in the Kathiri State is patterned closely after administrative machinery in Malaya.[4] Executive authority is vested in the sultan assisted by a Council of State of which the ruler is president and the British Resident an ex-officio member. The Council's remaining members include: the Kathiri State Secretary (*Wazir*) and heads of the departments of the Treasury, Customs, Education and Judiciary, in addition to four un-

[1] In 1951 the East African shilling, worth about $0.14, replaced the Indian rupee as legal tender in the Protectorate.

[2] William Harold Ingrams, last of the old-style empire-builders, did much to pacify and organize modern Hadhramaut in the years 1934–44. He was the first Resident Adviser to the states of Hadhramaut and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. To him, Hadhramis have given the name, "Peace-maker of the Desert."

[3] Others invited: the sultans of Mukalla, Lahej, Shuqra and the Amir of Dhala, the latter three, prominent chiefs of the Western Aden Protectorate.

[4] Ingrams visited Singapore in 1940 to study the operation of local governments in the Malay States for ways of stepping-up efficiency in native rule in the Hadhramaut.

3:Smith J-3 (no date)1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

lar to that of the old Non-Federated Malay States, though the sultan retains full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his own subjects. But, as in the case of the Malay rulers, the Kathiri sultan is treaty bound to accept the counsel of the British Resident Adviser in all matters save those affecting Muslim tradition or custom. Also, the state is prohibited from entering into correspondence with any foreign government or any other Aden Protectorate state without approval of the British government. In return for these pledges, Great Britain has undertaken full responsibility for the defense of the state and for the maintenance of the sultan's paramountcy over his own tribes.

That both internal and external characteristics of the Kathiri State should borrow heavily from existing institutions in Malaya is not surprising, since for many generations extensive social and commercial ties have bound these two widely separated regions

TABLE OF STATISTICS, STATES OF THE ADEN PROTECTORATE

State	Title of ruler	Population	Area in sq. miles	Annual revenue	Police	Salute
Qu'aiti (Mukalla) ..	H.H. the Sultan of	197,000	30,000	Rs 27,50,078	Unlisted	11 guns
Kathiri (Seiyun) ...	Sultan of	60,000	6,000	Rs 4,80,000	Unlisted	9 guns
Wahidi (Balhaf)	Sultan of	25,000	5,000	Rs 1,02,448	Unlisted	None
Mahri (Socotra & Qishn)	Sultan of	22,000	13,000	Unlisted	Unlisted	9 guns
Haura	Shaykh of	300	Unlisted	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
'Irqa	Shaykh of	350	Unlisted	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Abdali (Lahej)	H.H. the Sultan of	41,400	4,500	Unlisted	380	11 guns
Fadhli (Shuqra)	Sultan of	25,000	2,500	Rs 4,17,697	120	9 guns
Amiri (Dhala)	Amir of	27,000	1,050	Rs 1,50,000	75	9 guns
Lower Yafa'i (Al Qara)	Sultan of	23,000	700	Rs 1,65,000	30	9 guns
Upper Yafa'i (Mahjaba)	Sultan of	89,000	900	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Lower 'Aulaqi (Ahwar)	Sultan of	12,000	2,500	Rs 49,000	40	None
Upper 'Aulaqi (Nisab)	Sultan of	53,000	1,800	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Beihan (Beihan Qasb)	Amir of	13,000	4,000	Unlisted	40	None
Audhali (Lodar)	Sultan of	10,000	1,000	Unlisted	30	None
Haushabi (Museimir)	Sultan of	10,000	350	Unlisted	29	None
Alawi (Al Qash'a) ..	Shaykh of	1,200	89	Unlisted	Unlisted	None
Aqrabi (Bir Ahmed).	Shaykh of	2,000	101	Unlisted	Unlisted	None

Area & population figures from: *Columbia Lippincott Gazeteer of the World*, 1952.
Revenue & police figures from: *Aden Colonial Report*, 1949 & 1950.
Data on gun salutes from: W. H. Ingrams in conversation with the author.

121 what people want to hear. In this short talk I would like to deal more with the feeling of these buildings as related to the people who live in them and who have created them. If time allows I hope to show a short colour film I made there and which portrays general scenes of life in Hadhramaut.

122 There is one thing I can say without any hesitation or doubt, and that is to give expression to my great gratitude to those who helped me to go on these journeys. I could not possibly mention by name all those to whom I am indebted, but at least I wish to speak of Sir Bernard Reilly of the Colonial Office, who made it possible for me to go to Hadhramaut and gave me the necessary introductions. I also want to thank Dr. Serjeant of the School of Oriental and African Studies of London University, who taught me for two years and who showed me everything I had to know in order to travel in that strange and isolated country he had himself visited. Finally, I am most grateful to Colonel Hugh Boustead, Resident Adviser of the East Aden Protectorate, who facilitated my journey in every possible way. He was my kind host and gave me travel facilities and permits to go where many people had difficulty in going.

● 131 To plunge into my subject, I might say that one does in fact almost plunge into the Hadhramaut from above. It is one of those rare countries which cannot be reached by rail or by road and hardly by sea except on a little native dhow; so that since the British Protectorate authorities started to develop the country it has been habitual to go to Hadhramaut by plane, and one does indeed drop into it from the sky. Such isolation is rare in our times and needs some explanation for those not familiar with the geography of Southern Arabia.

131 Arabia has always been one of the most difficult countries of access to
133 Europeans, for geographical as well as religious reasons. In the centre of the peninsula is one of the largest deserts in the world, and it is surrounded by forbidding coastal ranges from halfway up the Red Sea coast, down to the "barren rocks of Aden" and eastward along the southern coast, almost three-quarters of its length before there is any break in the mountains.

But for small valleys, these mountains and the interior are absolutely barren. With the exception of the Yemen, to all intents and purposes, little or nothing grows in that vast area. There is no water. There is little earth, and in the relentless mountain ranges and plateaux along the coast there is often not even sand—just rock and flint and granite. Yet these coastal ranges are crossed in all directions by ageless tracks made by camel trains of the bedouin traders who have followed them for two thousand, perhaps three thousand years, bringing the incense from Dhufar beyond Hadhramaut.

101 The people who now live in the interior highlands are the bedouin,
[342] the descendants of the traders of old, who dwell in small stone-built villages or mud castles. This south-western corner is still largely a tribal area where there are different little bedouin sultanates. Some of them are being gradually brought into the confederation and some even accept complete British protection; others live entirely in their own ancient way of
000 life of blood feuds and strife. Some miles out of Aden a sultan recently

7: Sturler-Raemaekers T-3 (1950-51) 1953 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Some miles out of Aden a sultan recently 579
killed two of his cousins because of some rivalry between them, and not 131
more than fifteen years ago there were cases of open piracy at Balhaf. 186
Such incidents will illustrate that it is not easy country to travel through 114
or to subjugate, isolated as it is behind roadless mountains and plateaux.
There are some 500 miles of this barren, rough country, where the people
are fiercely independent and distrustful of outsiders. It was long impos-
sible to travel right across it, and it has been done by only very few people,
chiefly by the Dutch explorer Van der Meulen, who has crossed it three
times.

Considering the geography it is not surprising that modern civilization, 177
and particularly European civilization, has never penetrated the interior of
this peninsula. In such outcrops of continents as this all civilization seems
to come and go very slowly, and so does life itself. The Indo-European
civilization, which started in the Fertile Crescent before the time of Ur of
the Chaldeans, has only very slowly percolated down to this outcrop of
Asia, as it did in the peninsulas of India and Malaya; once there, it re-
mained static and almost intact for 4,000 years. When one goes to
Hadhramaut now one can almost imagine living in the time of Abraham
of Ur and the Chaldeans.

The Hadhramis themselves trace back their ancestry and history to 773
Noah, from whom they descend through Sem and his grandson Ad, who
is their legendary father of the giant race, and from whom in turn descends
Hathermaveth, whose name means "Death is Present" and became [101]
"Hadhramaut." This shows that in those far-off days the Arabs of
Southern Arabia were hardly less bellicose than they were until the British
came to Hadhramaut in 1934, when Mr. Ingrams started negotiating cessa-
tion of wars and blood feuds.

Hadhramaut, we know then, lies 400 miles from Aden eastwards along 131
a roadless coast, across merciless basalt mountains, quicksand, dunes and 133
deserted beaches—400 miles of sand and rock and ragged cliffs, with only
five unknown bedouin fishing hamlets en route. Going along this coast—
be it by plane, dhow or, at last, since 1951 by pioneer desert trucks—one
can hardly believe that any form of life is possible inside or behind these
torrid treeless wastes. For behind these coastal ranges, to the north, we
know it is the great desert that covers all Southern Arabia, the Empty
Quarter, which has but four or five oases along the 600- or 700-mile camel
route that crosses it. Neither from north nor south is there seemingly any
life vein, nor from east nor west. Yet it is here that we shall find the
valley of Hadhramaut.

Like the hidden valley of Petra, Hadhramaut has remained secluded
throughout the centuries, but with this difference: the valley of Hadhra-
maut is not dead.

When one has braved the 400 miles of desolation eastward from Aden, 133
one suddenly comes upon a great scintillating white harbour; a crescent 311
moon wedged between an azure bay and blistering pink rocks. This is [504]
Mukalla, the beautiful white-and-blue port, the cup of its harbour filled
with many little native craft and sailing dhows. Behind the town there
seems nothing but endless waste tableland with one or two poor bedouin
hamlets—the Jol, rising to 6,000 feet and stretching 150 miles inland. But

LAND AND PEOPLES OF THE HADHRAMAUT, ADEN PROTECTORATE

Ruthven W. Pike

ALTHOUGH Southern Arabia borders on the much-traveled route to India and ocean liners daily touch its shore at the port of Aden, it has been little reconnoitered, far less than the northern part of the peninsula. A chronological account of exploration in the part of Southern Arabia known as the Hadhramaut, by Mr. W. H. Ingrams (now Chief Secretary in Aden), appeared in the *Geographical Review* for October, 1938. It is entirely due to the tactful and untiring efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Ingrams, who, with the coöperation of Seiyid Abu Bekr al Kaf, member of the wealthiest family in the Hadhramaut, have succeeded in establishing peace and understanding among the many tribes of the region, that it is now possible for a European to journey unmolested within prescribed regions.

The boundaries of the Aden Protectorate, of which the Hadhramaut is a part, extend into heretofore unexplored territory and have not been surveyed in the manner customary in settled areas. The limits are well understood, however. They are formed by the Gulf of Aden on the south, the district of Dhufar on the east, the southern margin of the great interior sandy desert of Rub' al Khali on the north, and a line running N 45° E from Perim Island to the Rub' al Khali on the west.

The population is densest near Aden and its mountainous hinterland. There are, however, a great many people to the east of Aden, who live along the coast and in the interior of the Hadhramaut; Mr. Ingrams estimates their number at 260,000. There are also many towns and villages between the mouth of the Wadi Maseila and the Dhufar Coast, with a population thought to be about 25,000. Mukalla, with 16,000 inhabitants, is the chief port of the Hadhramaut and seat of the British Colonial Administration for the surrounding area.

CLIMATE

The climate at sea level between October and April is healthful and agreeable to one accustomed to living in temperate regions. On the interior plateau, or Jol, at altitudes of 3000 to 4000 feet, and in the Wadi Hadhramaut, at 2000 feet, the nights are cool, with minimum temperatures reaching 50° F., and are apt to be windy. At such times ordinary summer clothing and light bedding do not afford enough protection.

From April on, the average and maximum daily temperatures

8: Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

however. The floor of the Hadhramaut Valley rises at a slope of 1 in 900 or 1000 from an altitude of 2000 feet at Tarim to about 3000 feet in the latitude of Shabwa and the west end of the tableland.

The observer in the Hadhramaut is impressed by the vast amount of rapid erosion that has taken place and the inadequacy of the rain-

FIG. 1—The Hadhramaut, Aden Protectorate, in its wider strategic relations. Scale 1: 40,000,000.

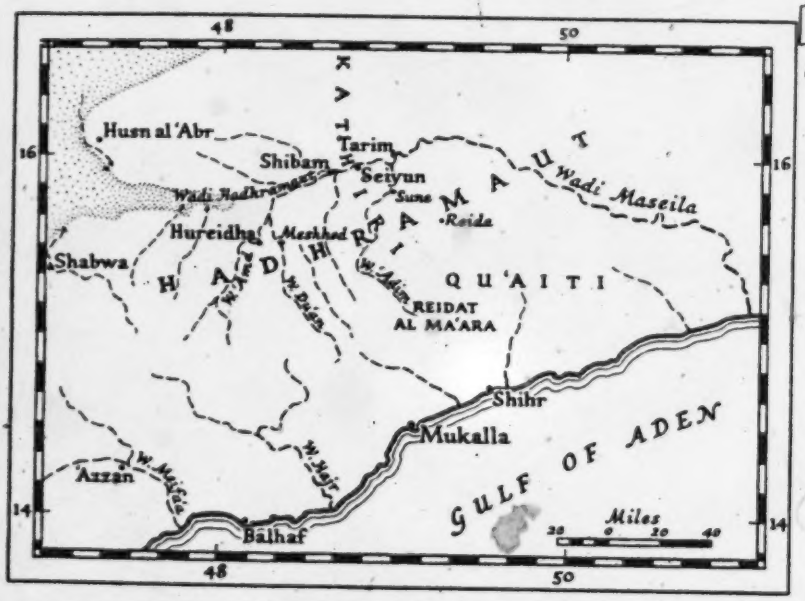
fall of today to explain it. Not only topographical but also cultural evidence points toward increasing aridity in the Hadhramaut. The numerous visible ruins, not to mention those buried by sand or disintegrated past recognition, are indicative of a greater population than now exists. A large number of the present-day inhabitants emigrate; and, according to Mr. Ingrams, they have been doing so at an increasing rate during the last fifty years.[2] It is suggested that the Hadhramaut area supports about the maximum population under the prevailing conditions of rainfall.

Each of the canyons excavated by the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributaries in the vast South Arabian plateau suggests to the traveler a miniature Grand Canyon. The walls rise steeply for a full thousand feet throughout the deepest part of the drainage system and remain perpendicular, although decreasing in height, even to the heads of the smallest tributaries. To the observer on the ground the plateau

[2] W. H. Ingrams: Hadhramaut: A Journey to the Sei'ar Country and through the Wadi Maseila. *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 88, 1936, pp. 524–551; reference on p. 527.

16: Gardner A-4 (1937-38) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

help to introduce for the first time dating, absolute or relative, into the early history, independently of, or in conjunction with, inscriptions. Interwoven with these purely archaeological questions was Miss Gardner's geological investigation of the Quaternary physiography of the region; more especially inquiry into problems of past climates; and comparisons of Pleistocene conditions in South-west Arabia in lat. 15° N. with those of a typical desert area as studied by her in Kharga Oasis and elsewhere in the Libyan desert 10° farther north.[1] A recent Egyptian expedition under Dr. S. A. Huzayyin had done valuable work on these lines in 1936 in the Yemen, where a series of prehistoric pluvial periods had been traced, besides the possibility of a minor



one in historic times. That expedition paid also a flying visit to the Hadhramaut, but little work was done there.[2]

The general physical features of the country are well known from the excellent map published by von Wissmann in 1932,[3] and from the air reconnaissance of Squadron-Leader Cochrane [4] and the late Flight-Lieut. A. R. M. Rickards, whose map shows well the peculiar drainage system (Plate 1). Very recently a methodical aerial survey of the whole Protectorate has been accomplished, and we are privileged here to publish some of the photographs. Mr. and Mrs. Ingrams still remain the only Europeans who have travelled from

[1] *Geol. Mag.*, vol. lxix, September 1932, "Some problems of the Pleistocene hydrography of Kharga Oasis."

[2] S. A. Huzayyin, "Egyptian University Scientific Expedition to south-west Arabia," *Nature* 140 (1937) 513–4.

[3] Folder to 'Hadramaut: some of its mysteries unveiled,' by D. Van der Meulen and H. von Wissmann. Leiden, 1932.

[4] "An air reconnaissance of the Hadhramaut" (*Geogr. J.* 77 (1931) 209–16).

18:Ingrams G-3 (1934-36)1938 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Haswein, and Heila, entirely by the people themselves, and most of the seventeen landing-grounds in the country are now in frequent use by the Royal Air Force. It is interesting to note that many of these landing-grounds were built on the initiative of the local people, and all the new ones were voluntarily constructed by them at no expense to Government. The Sei'ar, the Badawin 'Awamir in the north and one or two others have asked for landing-grounds to be made so that they may be visited.

Hitherto communication with the Hadhramaut has been by irregular calls of ships at Mukalla and Shihr, but now there is a weekly commercial air service maintained by Arabian Airways from Aden to Mukalla and Seiyun. There was previously no postal service but now there is a post office at Mukalla and five postal agencies at the principal centres of Shihr, Tarim, Seiyun, Shibam and Du'an. There was no wireless communication, but now there is a commercial service with Mukalla and Government stations at Seiyun and Al 'Abr, and another in contemplation.

Remarkable as these improvements in communication are they do not yet fulfil all the needs of the country, for it is over 60,000 square miles in extent with a population of only about 300,000, of whom perhaps 50,000 dwell on the coastal area and 100,000 in the comparatively fertile wadi lands of the interior, while the rest are Badawin or scattered in more remote settlements where the soil allows the production of a modest living. This wide area, rather larger than England and Wales, has now been all seen, at any rate from the air, though of course not all has been visited on the ground and there are still wide and very desolate areas which have yet to be trodden.

The areas that offer most scope for development and on the development of which the prosperity of the whole country must depend are, of course, the coast and the Wadi Hadhramaut system itself. As in all tropical countries agriculture must be the basis of the modest natural wealth of the country, and the area that offers most scope is the Wadi Hadhramaut and its dependent wadis, principally that part of the wadi between Henin and Qa'udha on the west and As Som on the east, with the Wadis Du'an and Leisar, 'Amd, Bin 'Ali, Al 'Ain, Tarba, and 'Adim, running into it from the south. Generally speaking little cultivation is attempted in the wadis from the north.

The outlook of the coast, dominated by Mukalla and Shihr, is chiefly commercial and maritime. Those who do not depend on trade go down to the sea either in the dhows or as fishermen, though there is a certain amount of agriculture and the most important areas are Meifa and Ghail Ba Wazir. From the development point of view the Hadhramaut is fortunate in possessing a balanced population and one that has shown itself enterprising in the making of money abroad. It is the general belief of responsible local opinion that many of the 100,000 Hadhramis who live abroad will return, now that there is security and the prospect of finding a living in a country which, more than many peoples with the emigrating habit, they always regard as home. In a balanced population there are classes which fit into every phase of the cultural and economic structure of society, and the obvious basis of development will do nothing to upset the existing structure but simply give it extended scope. In areas inhabited only by tribesmen development must be difficult and slow, for there are many occupations

18:Ingrams G-3 (1934-36)1938 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

EASTERN ADEN PR

"THE HADHRAMAUT: PRESENT

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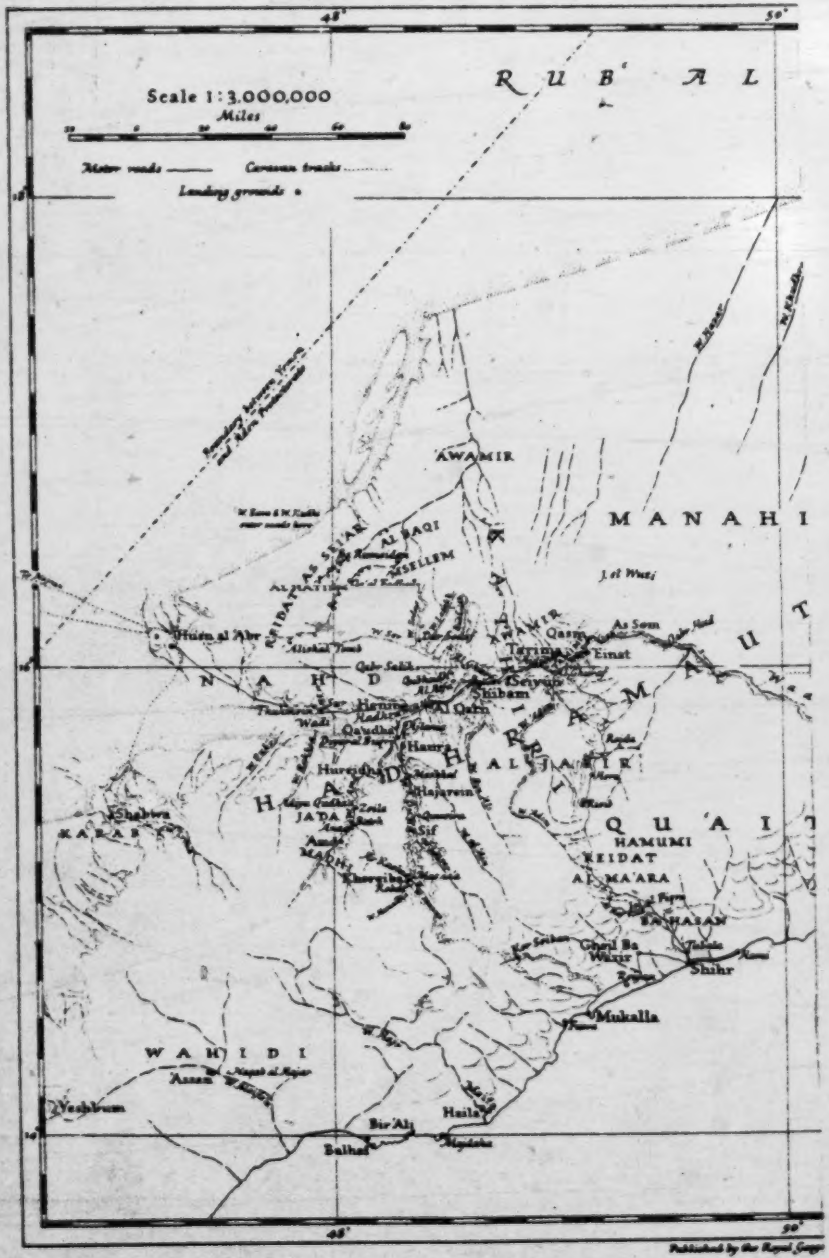

[FACING P. 302 (A)]

18:Ingrams G-3 (1934-36)1938 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

N PROTECTORATE

ENT & FUTURE" by Mr. W. H. Ingrams

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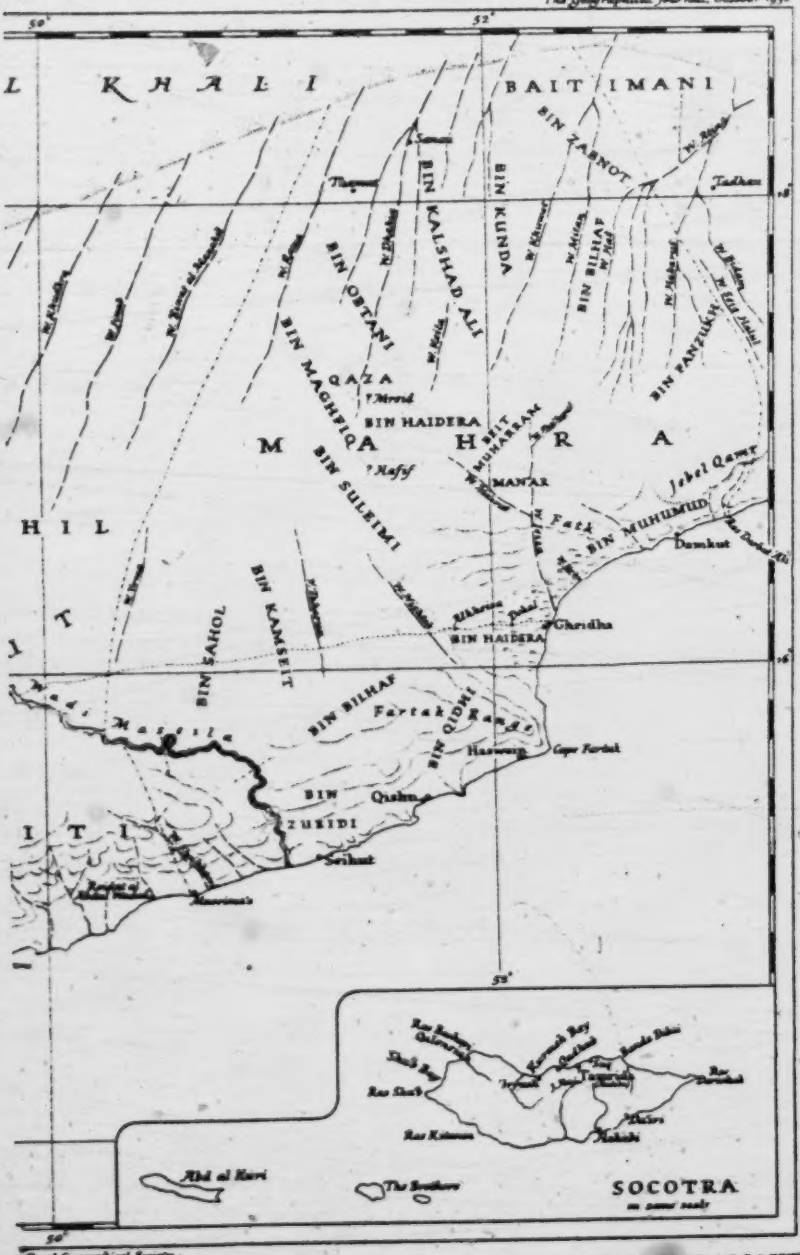

[FACING P. 302 (B)]

THE ADEN PROTECTORATE

By LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR BERNARD REILLY, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Lecture given to the Royal Central Asian Society on February 12, 1941, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., O.B.E., in the chair.

CHAIRMAN: We now come to the business of to-day, which is Sir Bernard Reilly's talk on the Aden Protectorate.

I could not help thinking, to go back to Lord Lloyd for a moment, how immensely interested he would have been in this talk, with his abiding memories of the Middle East, his intimate understanding of the Arab people, and his sincere respect for the faith and the tradition of Islam.

Sir Bernard Reilly needs no introduction. Any of you who have been to Aden, if only for a day, must know of him, because the two words "Aden" and "Reilly" are virtually synonymous. We have heard of "Reilly of Aden." I have sometimes wondered whether it should not be "Aden of Reilly." He has given a lifetime of service there, and, when the Aden Settlement was turned into a colony he became most appropriately the first Governor and Commander-in-Chief. If ever an administrator overseas deserved the title, "father and mother of the people," it was Sir Bernard Reilly in Aden.

There is just one thing I must tell you. When he was going away from Aden last year he did not know that he was retiring. When he reached this country he realized that private circumstances were such that he absolutely must retire, deeply as he regretted not going back to Aden. Before he left, his Arab servant, who had been with him many years, said: "Master, when the time comes for you finally to leave Aden, you must not tell us. You must go away, just as if you were taking one of your holidays to England, because the partings would be too sorrowful." That is a great tribute; and, in point of fact, on this occasion the master did act on the advice of the servant.

THE Aden Protectorate is an extensive tract of country in Southern Arabia. Its coast stretches from a point opposite to the island of Perim for about 600 miles to Ras Durbat Ali on the borders of Oman, and it reaches inland to a depth varying from about 100 miles in the vicinity of Aden to a greater but undefined distance farther east. Arabia is often thought of as a land of deserts, but this part of it, like many other parts, is a country of mountains. The sandy plain that the passing traveller sees stretching inland from Aden is only a maritime belt. Beyond it the hills rise abruptly in peaks and ranges that reach to heights of 8,000 feet and more. These mountains are, for the most part, rugged and forbidding, but they are interspersed by valleys and ravines that contain fertile and cultivated strips of land. Where the slopes permit, the sides of the hills are

Where the slopes permit, the sides of the hill are terraced by the industrious inhabitants to grow crops and, in the higher altitudes, the excellent Mocha coffee for which Southern Arabia is famous. Villages appear in unexpected places, built of mud brick in the low country and of stone on the mountain-sides and hill-tops. Among these habitations are seen always the square towers, or *tars*, and the little mosques or whitewashed shrines that are characteristic of the Arab villages.

The aspect of the country varies in its different parts. Immediately to the north of Aden is the large and fertile oasis in which stands the capital of the Sultan of Lahej. It is irrigated from the bifurcation of the Wadi Tiban that brings water from the mountains and then disappears in the sands near Aden. To the east and west of Lahej are desert strips, but beyond are the Subeihi hills and valleys to the north-west, the rugged Haushabi country, and the pleasant district of Dhala in the Amiri highlands to the north, and the lofty mountains of Yafa to the north-east. Thence to the eastward a steep escarpment spans the country like a rampart, and is crowned by the fertile Audhali plateau 7,000 feet above sea-level. Farther east, beyond another stretch of rough, mountainous country, is the fantastic and barren *jol*, reminiscent of pictures of the surface of the moon. To the north of this strange and desolate area, and in striking contrast to it, is the wide valley of the Hadhramaut, with its chain of towns and villages, its skyscrapers, country houses, palace and gardens. Beyond again, away to the north, lies the edge of the Rub' al Khali, the Empty Quarter, with its sea of tumbled terra-cotta coloured sand dunes stretching into the distant interior.

On the sea coast of the Protectorate there are at intervals fishing villages and little ports, and about 300 miles to the east of Aden stands the picturesque town and port of Mukalla, the capital of the Quaiti Sultan. Protected by a steep background of rock, its white houses cling to the shore, and its appearance from the sea is singularly attractive. The town of Shehr lies on the coast beyond it, and eastward again there are more coastal villages, of which Qishn, the capital of the mainland territory of the Sultan of Socotra, is the most important.

The large island of Socotra, situated about 500 miles to the east of Aden, forms part of the Protectorate. It, too, is a mountainous country, but, owing to its greater rainfall, it is much less bleak than the neighbouring mainland. It has a good deal of varied vegetation, and is noted for its so-called dragon's-blood tree, the sap of which is exported to India and elsewhere to make a rich purple dye. Socotra has also a

ZR: Reilly G-3 (1939-41) 1941 MM? Hadhramaut MM?
MIDDLE EAST ISLANDS 1121
Socotra.

Socotra has also a good breed of small, straight-backed cattle, a rarity in this part of the world.

With its commanding geographical position on the sea routes to the East and to the African coast, Socotra would probably have a much greater importance but for its lack of any good harbour. As it is, this interesting and attractive island receives little attention and has few European visitors. Aden's official contact with it is usually limited to the payment of the Sultan's stipend and to the annual visits of one of His Majesty's ships conveying the Governor of Aden or a political officer on tour.

The total area of the Aden Protectorate exceeds 100,000 square miles; that is to say, it is about as large as the United Kingdom. The size of its population is not known with any accuracy, but it is estimated to be about 600,000. With the exception of a few Indians living at Mukalla, a small colony of Arabian Jews at Dhala, and, in some parts, some imported African blood, the people of the Protectorate are wholly Arab. There are wide differences among them, for they vary from the settled communities of Lahej, Mukalla, Shehr, and the towns of the Hadhramaut Valley to primitive and semi-nomadic Bedouin. Between these extremes are tribes whose traditions and environment produce divergent characteristics, although they are alike in the essentials of race, religion, and language. Apart from the towns, the tribal system prevails throughout the country, and inter-tribal jealousies and feuds have been a cause of chronic disturbance, which has not yet been wholly cured by the Protecting Power.

The Arabs of the Protectorate are a race of small but hardy people, and their virtues and their faults are largely the outcome of their environment. Living in a rough and comparatively barren country, they are frugal, patient, and industrious. The poverty of their country forces many of them to seek their livelihood abroad. They make excellent seamen, and, as such, they are to be found scattered over many parts of the world. In common with many other mountain people, their institutions are democratic. Every tribesman is as good as his neighbour, including his chief, who, in a tribe, is only the first among equals. It is true that there are sections of the population who are subject to the tribesmen and who are liable to oppression, but the dominant characteristics of the people are a strong individualism and a love of freedom. They are said also to be avaricious. Avarice is indeed a common fault among them, but it is natural that money should be greatly valued in a land in which it is scarce and hard to

23: British Gov't. G-8 (1877-1937) 1939 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

I.—The Aden Protectorate Order, 1937, and Orders made thereunder, 1937, No. 246.

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At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance and other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction within the territories known as the Protectorate of Aden:

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the peace, order, and good government of the Protectorate of Aden:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

53 & 54 Vict. c. 37.

1. This Order may be cited as the Aden Protectorate Order, 1937. Title.

2. This Order shall apply to the territories of Arabia which are bounded on the south by the Colony of Aden and the Gulf of Aden, on the west and north by the Kingdom of the Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and on the east by the Sultanate of Oman, and also to the Islands of Socotra and Abdul Quri and any other islands adjacent to the said territories. Limits of the Order.

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131

000 ness of its soil, which makes the greatest demands upon the physical and mental powers of endurance of the explorers, while it seems to promise little advantage to the western spirit of enterprise. Yet western science does not labour only in pursuit of material profit and is not, in the long run, held back from its aims by arid deserts. It is, however, not only the difficulties of climate and soil that deter the explorer in Arabia, but rather the xenophobia of its inhabitants, which often takes the form of religious fanaticism, and which has cost many a daring European scholar his life.

In this regard, as an indirect result of the World War, a considerable improvement has come about. In that great dual-monarchy of the Hedjaz and Nedjd, with its dependencies, anyone who enjoys the protection of the powerful Wahhābī ruler, Ibn Sa'ūd, can travel and explore in safety, and the same is true, in the fertile district of the Yemen, for those, who are received as guests by the forceful Imām Yaḥyā. Both enlightened rulers recognize, to a certain degree, the importance of the scientific exploration of their country and throw open their borders to visitors from the West, under certain conditions prompted by caution. By degrees, their subjects have become accustomed or are even reconciled to the sight of these foreign intruders, formerly so much abhorred. On the other hand, in the large areas of the peninsula, which are not under the control of such energetic rulers, the foreigner will at best, by the payment of money, be able to procure some guarantee, though not always of a reliable nature, for the safety of his life and property; but he will often find, when he has covered only a few miles, that, owing to the division of the inhabitants into innumerable, small, political entities, which are mostly at enmity with one another, he is obliged to negotiate with new tribal or district chiefs, whenever at least their fanaticism does not flatly deny him passage.

● 131 101 To these inhospitable territories belongs, or rather belonged until very recently, the remarkable valley-complex, that stretches out in the middle of Southern Arabia, parallel with

the South coast and separated from it by a mountain range, the country of Ḥaḍramaut. The name occurs already in the Book of Genesis; in ancient times Ḥaḍramaut was famous for its exports of incense and myrrh; ruins and inscriptions from pre-Muhammadan days bear witness to a past greatness and prosperity.

This prosperity of bygone days has, through all manner of unfavourable circumstances, given way, centuries ago, to a pitiable decline. It is true that Islam found an early entrance here and that Muhammadan science has, amongst a certain class of the population, zealous devotees, but the political discipline of this religion has not succeeded in creating Ḥaḍramaut into a realm of peace. The endless tribal wars, which divide the people, make the land practically inaccessible to foreign visitors, even if they are Muhammadans, and at the same time prevent the inhabitants themselves from extracting from their native soil what it could yield to a peacefully labouring population. Because the Ḥaḍramīs are not lacking in ability, which often attains rich maturity under more orderly conditions, many of them have for centuries swarmed to the Yemen, Egypt, Syria and, during the last three centuries especially, also to India and Netherlands India. Of all parts of the Arabian peninsula, Ḥaḍramaut is pre-eminently the land of emigration.

In Netherlands India they have even, in earlier times, succeeded in founding sultanates (e. g. Siak, Pontianak), but now they content themselves with trade and money transactions. Some of them, having become wealthy, return to their own country, but others prefer to enjoy, away from the disturbances of Ḥaḍramaut, the pleasures that are there unattainable. Millionaires are also to be found amongst this fluctuating population of Netherlands India, which numbers seventy to eighty thousand souls. Mr. L. W. C. Van den Berg, adviser to the Netherlands India Government, in 1886, published a book, which, besides statistics of the Ḥaḍramī settlement in the East Indian Archipelago, contained also a description of the native land of these immigrants, compiled from information collected from them in Java. In the 19th

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

E. Glaser did research in the Yemen for a few years, but after returning home, died before he had worked up all his copious and valuable material. It is only now at last that steps are being taken towards publishing the greater part of his scientific legacy. H. Burchardt was murdered whilst in the midst of his explorations. Before them Halévy travelled in the disguise of a Yemenī Jew through the otherwise unexplored districts of the Djōf and Nedjrān. He thus had the chance of seeing the land of Saba and the remains of the famous dam of Ma'rib, but had to return too soon to do more than raise a corner of the veil which still hangs over that land of "the Queen of the South". Though a great work has been accomplished by many a learned explorer the standard works on the Yemen are still to come. May they soon appear![1]

Ḥaḍramaut was, at one time, closely connected with the land of the Yemen. The name itself really belongs to the broad Wādī[2] Ḥaḍramaut, with the towns of el-Qaṭn, Shibām, Sēwūn and Terīm. In Sabaean times, this wādī, many miles in width, with its fertile loam soil, must have been a veritable paradise on earth, thanks to its highly developed system of dams, reservoirs and irrigation channels. Enough still remains to make it understood that the surrounding districts down to the southern coast, with the harbours of Makalla and esh-Shiḥr, were included in the name of the most famous part: "Ḥaḍramaut". In the following pages, whenever "Ḥaḍramaut Proper" is meant these words are used.

The name of Ḥaḍramaut occurs as early as the book of Genesis, chapter X, 26 ("Ḥāṣarmāweth" contains the same radicals as Ḥaḍramaut). Different opinions exist as regards

[1] The work of Dr. C. Rathjens of Hamburg and of my travelling companion Dr. H. von Wissmann, published by the University of Hamburg, marks an important advance in the history of the exploration of 'Arabia Felix'. Part 1 has already appeared. *Rathjens-v. Wissmannsche Südarablen-Reise.* Band I, *Sabäische Inschriften.* Bearbeitet von J. H. Mordtmann und Eugen Mittwoch, Hamburg, 1932.

[2] A *wādī* is a, generally dry, river-bed.

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

there. He knows as many as 150 men who have gone from Hadjarēn to seek their fortunes in Java. The little town has now at most 3000 inhabitants. Before we leave, I have to look at the Dutch passports of our host and his relations, make a note of their adresses, and promise to look them up later on in Cheribon. They have fully earned any small attention from our side; we stand amazed over the simple, genuine kindness that we received in this house, especially after our sad experience in Ṣīf.

At our departure all sorts of Malay speaking Hadjarēners endeavour to exchange a few words with the white government official from their second fatherland. And, instead of being surrounded by faces with expressions of hate and contempt, and malicious, insulting remarks about *Naṣrānīs*, who should not be allowed to pollute the land, our exodus here is a small triumphal procession, crowded round as we are by the exuberant youth of the streets, all trying to air their knowledge of the Malay language.

4. ACROSS THE NEUTRAL ZONE BETWEEN EL-QEʿĒṬĪ AND ĀL KATHĪR TERRITORY.

Guides of the el-ʿAṭṭās clan have offered themselves to take us to el-Meshhed, the first place in the domain of the Āl Kathīr, which is, however, actually under the supervision of the el-ʿAṭṭās family. Our caravan divides, as Von Wissmann, with a couple of young sayyids, the Yāfiʿ soldiers, one of our *ʿabīd* (slave soldiers), and a whole band of street-arabs sets out to ascend Djebel Hadjarēn to see whether the ruins, of which we have been told, are really to be found, to take photographs and to survey. The territory of the Qeʿēṭīs ends just beyond Hadjarēn. Further up, in the midst of Ḥaḍramaut Proper, there lie, like islands, the districts of Ḥōra and el-Qaṭn-Shībām, which are subject to the Qeʿēṭī régime. The neutral zone, which we now enter, is an ideal hunting-ground for robbers and thieves.

CHAPTER IX.

SĒWŪN, THE HEART OF HADRAMAUT PROPER.

1. PENETRATING INTO THE ĀL KATHĪR TERRITORY.

The border of the Qe^{c}ēṭī territory is a quarter of an hour's walk to the east of Shibām. There, high up at the edge of the mountain, is a fort and an observation post; there are also mud block-houses in the plain. Somewhat further along the mountain's ridge the white military posts of the Āl Kathīr are visible.

On the afternoon of May 24th, immediately after leaving Shibām, we cross the sandy wādī diagonally towards the northern side, where there is least vegetation, but also least warfare. The whole southern side has the name of being unsafe. But even here on the north, soldiers dog our footsteps whenever we stop to take photographs. The villages are built up against the mountain foot, and on higher points are the ruins of fortifications. Following the margin we again enter date plantations, which are, however, very thin and finally perish in the engulfing sand. Then we go on through sand-dunes overgrown with a kind of beach-grass. Close by Sēwūn we again have to cross the bed of the wādī, as this place is situated on the southern side. There is water, here and there, in the *sēl*-bed; it is, however, very bitter. The soil close to those stagnant pools is covered with a crust of white salt.

Sēwūn lies within a wide belt of magnificent palm-groves and fields of *dhura*. The water-level is only eighteen to twenty-one feet below the surface; the water has a saltish taste, but appears to be exceptionally suitable for the irrigation of the gardens. We had not so far seen such vigorous date-palms and such luxuriant, tall-growing *dhura* as in this part of the country. The hot wind has already ripened the bunches of dates, which are comfortably hidden away by this time in their

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

doctor, for whom Friday is a holiday. The car which follows is filled with armed Bedouins, members of the tribes through whose land we shall pass. The district of Terīm ends just outside the city. Mud defence turrets and fortifications are pointed out to us, where, up to a year ago, shooting still went on. The aspect of the villages and neglected plantations shows that prosperity has been here disturbed by warfare. Some of these villages are under the rule of Sayyid el-ʿĒderūs, others are independent, that is to say, they belong to the tribes in whose territories they are situated and are not under a *dōla* (a government), as the expression goes here.

The road runs over a sandy plain to the deep Wādī ʿAdim, which seems to be fairly well watered, to judge from the thick vegetation along its banks and from its fine groves of palms. Here lies the village of el-Mesīle, the birth-place of our learned Javanese Ḥaḍramī, Sayyid Hāshim. The village chief had received instructions from Sayyid Abū Bakr to provide a midday meal for us, so he stands ready waiting with his pots and the sheep which is to be killed. We stop just long enough to pick him up with his sheep and cooking-pots and then on we go again through a hilly, sandy region with here and there villages and plantations. The further we go the poorer become the villages; the gardens are partly dried up and half of the houses are in ruins. The male population has been decimated by intertribal warfare, and now poverty and starvation are killing the rest.

The drivers have difficulty in finding a practicable track between the sand-hills. At last we reach Ruḍēḥ, the village of Sayyid el-ʿĒderūs, where donkeys are waiting for us. The drivers are of the opinion that the cars can go on still further if we will all help by pushing from time to time. We are again obliged to go through the sandy bed of the *sēl*. Great exertion is necessary to get the cars through the loose sand, but after that it is good going over loam plains and through wādīs. Sometimes a descent or ascent has to be dug, but we are prepared for that: pickaxes and spades have been brought.

CHAPTER XVII.

WĀDĪ ḤADJR — A BIT OF ARABIA FELIX.

1. ṢIDĀRA, ITS CHIEF SETTLEMENT.

361 Ṣidāra gave us the impression of being dirty, yet fairly
131 prosperous. The stone houses are scattered wide apart; they
621 have generally two storeys and are built square and strong so as to hold their own in case of hostilities. Ṣidāra is independent; the farthest frontier post of the Qeᶜēṭī Government is a good two hours' march south-east. Much fighting has been carried on for the possession of this very fertile Wādī Ḥadjr, and in the days which followed we saw many traces of this strife.

609 Here we stood at last in front of the house of the village-
186 chief, wondering how we were to be received. A roof-terrace was rapidly prepared for us and, after that, the master of the house came to bid us welcome and invite us to enter. We recall him gratefully to mind, for we owe it to him that the people left us more or less in peace, although here again they did not exactly sympathize with foreigners. Our host had performed the *ḥadjdj* and had brought back with him two very favourable recollections of Europeans: when passing through Aden he had become acquainted with the Mission Hospital at Shēkh ᶜUthmān and spoke with great respect of the Mission doctor whom he had met there; and then again, in the Holy Land itself he had met a Dutchman who had become a Muḥammadan; after the *ḥadjdj* was over he had seen the latter again in Djedda and had been treated by him as if he were his own brother. I told him that the Dutchman at Djedda was a good friend of mine, and with that we were in friendly touch at once.

060 The roof-terrace was soon full of people and hand-shaking and questions began as usual. The youth of the village was

p.224

3:Royal Institute of International Affairs U-4 (no date)1954 M1 Middle East
Aden MM1
Hadramaut MM2

Continuing friction was sharpened when British geologists 175 prospected unsuccessfully for oil in part of the disputed territory. In 1949 the RAF bombed a fort which Yemeni troops were building on territory claimed by the Sharif of Baihan, a ruler within the Western Aden Protectorate. A new Anglo-Yemeni Treaty of 1951[1] proposed to settle the frontier dispute by means of a joint commission. In April 1952, however, the Sultan Fadl Abdul Karim of Lahej (the most important state of the Western Aden Protectorate) summarily executed two of his cousins and, when 'invited' by the Governor of Aden to go there for medical treatment pending an independent judicial inquiry, fled to the Yemen. The Yemen Government immediately protested against the temporary occupation by Aden Protectorate Levies of Lahej town (which lies thirty miles from the Yemen frontier), on the grounds that the Yemen 'had vital interests in the stability of that area'.[2] A council of the tribal leaders of Lahej unanimously declared Fadl Abdul-Karim deposed in favour of his younger brother, the Aden Protectorate Government having imposed as a condition of his election that he should accept a resident adviser as a precaution against the irregularities which had occurred under Fadl Abdul-Karim.[3] The latter meanwhile continued to protest to the Arab League against his deposition, claiming that Lahej had always enjoyed autonomy and connecting the Aden Government's action with AIOC's proposal to build its refinery.[4]

Kamaran Island, lying off the Yemen coast 200 miles north of Perim, was an Ottoman quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East. British forces occupied it in 1915; and when the Turkish Republic renounced its sovereignty over the island in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), its status became indeterminate; but it continued to be administered by the Governor of Aden and to be available for use as a quarantine station.

THE PROTECTORATE

The area of the Western Protectorate is approximately 42,000 H 131 square miles and of the Eastern Protectorate 70,000, Aden Colony being a small enclave (75 square miles) in the territory H of the latter. Arable land is estimated at only one-third per cent 133 of the whole, and established pastures and meadows are unknown, the bulk of the area being desert or steppe, which pro- 132

[1] Cmd. 8590 (1952).
[2] *The Times*, 23 April 1952.
[3] *Mideast Mirror*, 11 October 1952, p. 25.
[4] *Bourse Egyptienne*, 10 and 25 June 1952; cf. *The Times*, 27 October 1951, 4 April 1952.

A 133 extinct volcano with a broad crater which is surrounded on three sides by peaks rising to over 1,800 feet, while the fourth side slopes gradually to the sea. Kamaran Island, important as an international quarantine station until 1951, is administered independently under the Colony.

H 131 The Aden Protectorate has an approximate area of 112,000 square miles, with a coastline of about 740 miles, extending from Ras Murad, at the entrance to the Red Sea, to Ras Dhurbat 'Ali, which marks the frontier with Muscat and Oman. It is bounded on the northwest by the Kingdom of the Yemen, on the east by the Dhufar country under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Muscat, on the north by the desert of Rub' al Khali, the so-called "Empty Quarter" of Arabia, and on the south by the Gulf of Aden. The Protectorate is a composite of H 642 648 independent sultanates and tribal confederations, the rulers and the chiefs of which

ficiency are widespread. Pellagroid lesions of the skin are often encountered among the peoples of the Protectorate. In a survey of 518 Arab schoolboys in Aden township in 1949, no cases of overt deficiency were found, but enlargement of the liver, possibly suggestive of low protein intake, was revealed in 27 per cent.

Miscellaneous Conditions

A small outbreak of epidemic muscular rheumatism, classified as Bornholm disease, was reported from Aden in 1946. It involved 35 persons—34 British and 1 Arab.

Hepatic cirrhosis is one of the most frequent conditions seen at the Civil Hospital. Local physicians have noted that most of the cases come from malarious regions where qat is widely used, but the underlying causes have not been investigated.

Chewing the leaves of *Catha edulis*, or qat, is a general custom in Western Aden Protectorate. The leaf juices contain a stimulant, and habitual indulgence is said to produce loss of appetite, sleeplessness and a variety of more serious nervous disorders. Local observers believe that addiction to the drug contributes to the widespread undernutrition among the people.

SUMMARY

The Colony of Aden and the adjacent Protectorate, on the southern coast of Arabia, have been British dependencies for over a century. The population of the Colony, including the port of Aden, was enumerated at 80,516 in the census of 1946, and calculated at over 100,000 in 1950. The Protectorate territory comprises two administrative divisions—Western Aden Protectorate and Eastern Aden Protectorate, in which the estimated population for 1948 was about 350,000 and 300,000, respectively. The local governments are tribal and diverse in organization, ranging from sultanates to smaller autonomous units. The inhabitants of both the Colony and the Protectorate are predominantly Arabs and adherents of Islam.

p. 251 (8)

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJJ Saudi Arabia

Aden MM1
Hadhramaut
MM2

CHAPTER VII

ADEN AND HADHRAMAUT

A 631 191 H 631 131

THE Resident of Aden exercises political influence over a very extensive tract of country in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, south of a line beginning at Ras Turbah (Tūrbākh), a point at the extreme south-westerly corner of Arabia, and extending roughly in a north-easterly direction to the desert; it comprises all the territory to the south of this line, inclusive of the Hadhramaut. In the present chapter this region will be considered in two sections: (A) Aden and the Interior (including the Aden Protectorate proper), and (B) The Hadhramaut.

A. ADEN AND THE INTERIOR

AREA

The Aden Interior includes the actual Protectorate (q. v. p. 183) and the remoter tribes under the outer Aden sphere of influence, but excludes the Sultanates of the Hadhramaut and the Wahīdi. Its western boundary is the delimitation line drawn (Jan. 1902–Dec. 1904) by the Anglo-Turkish Commission, from Ras Turbah, a point opposite Perim Island, inland past Jalīlah, north of Dhāla and a little south of Qa'tabah, to the Bana River, and produced thence by a line, not fixed by actual survey, north-east to Beihān el-Jezāb. The eastern boundary is not so clearly defined, but may be indicated by a line drawn northward from Sheikh 'Abd er-Rahmān (a coastal shrine marking the lower 'Aulaqi eastern border) to a point half-way between Yeshbum, an important settlement in upper 'Aulaqi, and Habbān, a town of the Wahīdi Sultanate. The northern limit is the Ruba' el-Khāli, or great inland desert, the Sherif of Beihān el-Jezāb being the most northerly chief in political relationship with Aden. The southern limit is, of course, the sea-coast. Within this frontier the most important section is the western, comprising the territories of the Emir of Dhāla, the Haushabi, and a portion of the Subeihi. Through these districts pass the main trade-routes from Turkish Yemen, the only routes

H 631 487

p. 179

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia
Hadhramaut MM2

the summer thunderstorms are due. These latter are often extremely violent, even terrifying. Hail occasionally falls. Harvesting of one crop or another goes on throughout the year—chiefly bearded wheat, barley, maize, lucerne, and coffee (but the latter is less frequent than over the Yemen border). Indigo and cotton (a very small bush) are grown in the Nisāb district and grapes on the Yemen border.

In the sixth zone—the Empty Quarter or Great Red Desert—the population is pastoral and follows the grazing according to the rainfall, which is irregular and scanty. Along the principal wādis, which lead north towards the desert, there are permanent settlements and cereal crops are raised, chiefly millet, the stalks of which make useful fodder when grazing is scarce. The semi-nomadic part of the population returns to the settlements to await the next grazing-season in the desert.

In the Aden Interior as a whole the prevailing diseases are small-pox, fever (especially malarial), and, to some extent, consumption. The ' Yemen ulcer ' is also common among the tribes.

Population

The population of the Aden Interior (considered as a whole, and including that portion known strictly as the Aden Protectorate), settled and nomadic, may be computed at about half a million. The district is composed of a number of Tribal Confederations or Sultanates, some lying within the limits of the Protectorate proper, some without.

The limits of the Aden Protectorate proper are the delimitation line, previously mentioned, from Ras Turbah to a point some few miles north of Dhāla, and thence a somewhat vaguely defined line continuing at first in a south-easterly direction and then in a generally easterly direction to the coast of the Gulf of Aden near the small settlement of Maqātīn. They enclose an area of about 4,200 sq. miles, having a population of 100,000. The tribal confederations lying within this boundary are: the Subeihi, 'Abdāli, Fadhli, Haushabi, Amīri, 'Alawi, 'Aqrabi, and other smaller tribes; and without are the Yāfa', 'Aulaqi, Beida, Oleh, and 'Audillah ('Audali). The tribes of the Protectorate have a larger proportion of non-combatants and are more settled than those of the remoter interior; the bulk are to be found in the towns and villages of the littoral belt, the chief centres being Lahej, Waht, Shūghrah, and the Abiyān district.

In dealing with a variety of tribes with such different characteristics it is difficult to generalize; broadly they may be divided

30: Gt. Britain G-5 (ca. 1918) 1920 MJ1 Saudi Arabia

Hadhramaut MM2

a market town, engirdled by fighting towers. **Jiblat el-Qarn,** near by, is the stronghold of the El-Qarn branch, and is built on a little knoll commanding the Hasani border. 361

3. **Mijdah,** in Wādi Ruqub, a tributary wādi of the Ahwar, is a large village of some 600 inhabitants, mostly non-combatants, and is situated on the south-western spur of the Maran ridge. The shrine of Sīdi 'Amr ibn Sa'īd is close to the village and is a prominent landmark and a centre of pilgrimage from all parts. A spring of good water comes out near the shrine and runs through an artificially covered channel past the village.

v. *'Audillah* (or 'Audali). A tribe of predatory habits and abrupt manners, under a Sultan, which inhabits the Kaur el-'Audillah, west and north-west of the territory of the Oleh. The population is not known with any exactitude, but the tribe is reputed to muster 4,000 fighting men (Bent). The people, the women in particular, decorate their faces in a very grotesque manner with a red earth dye, called *hisn*, and some of the women dye their faces red all over. 619 621

The chief town is Laudar (Loder), the capital, a white unwalled town situated on the Sa'īdi plain at the foot of the Kaur el-'Audillah, and said to be 'more populous than Shibām'. It is an important centre for the littoral and highland trade of a wide region. A market is held every Wednesday, and is attended by all the outlying tribes of the neighbouring confederations, who, though they may be at feud, agree on that day to declare a truce. 361

B. THE HADHRAMAUT

Area

In its broader sense, this region may be said to extend inland from the coast of the Arabian Sea to about lat. 17° N.; and from long. 47° E. to long. 53° E. Its frontiers are in no sense defined, but roughly it is bounded on the W. by the 'Aulaqi territory, N. by the great Ahqāf tract of desert, and E. by the Dhofār province of Oman. Thus considered, the region measures about 400 miles from E. to W. and has a depth N. and S. varying from about 220 miles in the west to about 50 miles in the east. 131

In its more restricted sense, the term Hadhramaut refers to the broad valley running for some hundreds of miles more or less parallel to the coast, by which the waters of the many valleys in a large portion of the southern Arabian tableland probably drain into the sea, between Seihūt and Qishn.

5:GL/Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut+MM21

the development of agriculture and irrigation in Abyan has been much appreciated.

During the latter part of 1947 it was possible to station a Political Officer in the Abyan and Ahwar areas. His presence and the benefit of increased production in the area have contributed to the appreciable success of the Abyan experiment during the year.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate considerable political activity was shown by various sections of the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states. In the former, two parties were formed in March, one the National party and the other the Hadhrami party. The latter is for Hadhrami unity, in which it agrees with the Seiyid party of the Kathiri state, which also showed some liveliness at the start of the year. Later, however, the Seiyids began to concentrate less on the general question of Hadhrami unity and more on the immediate question of escaping from paying double taxation. Several committees were formed with this object and in April a deputation waited on the Resident Adviser, whose answer to them was that it was for the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states to co-operate in the matter of lightening the burden of taxation of their subjects. Later the Seiyids sent a telegraphic plea to the Governor and Secretary of State.

Meanwhile the National party remained anti-Seiyid and, on the whole, anti-unity. In April they published a manifesto of their aims on the front page of the Aden newspaper, *Fatat-al-Jezira*.

The Arab cause in Palestine continued to arouse considerable sympathy in the Eastern Aden Protectorate. This came to a head in December after the United Nations Assembly had recommended partition and took the form of processions (without violence) and the opening of subscription lists. Telegrams were sent to the Secretary of State and there was a one-day strike in Mukalla and Sai'un.

In both Qu'aiti and Kathiri states democratic changes were made in the administration. In the latter a State Council was formed in April and met for the first time in May: it consists at present of three *ex-officio*, three official and three unofficial members. In June the Qu'aiti State Council Decree was amended to allow the representation of provincial communities with the intention of improving relations between the Government and the provinces. These communities were not previously represented.

Outstanding boundary disputes between the Qu'aiti and Kathiri states remained unsettled throughout the year.

Security continued to be disturbed throughout the year in the north-west on the boundaries with the Yemen and Sa'udi Arabia and to a lesser extent in the Wahidi area on the boundaries of the Western Aden Protectorate. In January the Kazimis looted a caravan on its way to Habban. In March there was a big raid by the Dahîm and Abida (Yemeni) on the eastern coastal area. In May the Upper Aulaqi (who owe allegiance to no one) attacked Amaqin in Wahidi; in that month also the Sei'ar

5: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office C-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

and the Kurab launched an attack on the Dahm. In September the Dahm returned the compliment. In November the Sei'ar raided Qahtan (Sa'udi Arabia). These were only the major incidents of quite an eventful year on the boundaries of the Eastern Aden Protectorate. There were other raids and attacks on caravans; little could be done with funds and forces available but report that these had taken place.

Within the Qu'aiti state things were far from peaceful. By June disturbances in Wadi Hajr and Wadi Du'an had shown that the time was not yet ripe for the collection of the new date-tax and it was accordingly lifted with a noticeably beneficial effect on security. But in the same month the Manahil tribe, apparently exasperated by tactless and overbearing behaviour towards them of Qu'aiti officials, attacked and overran two Qu'aiti government posts at Urr and Som, looting all their arms, ammunition and rations. The Resident Adviser was able to negotiate the return of some of these in return for concessions. Later in the year the Manahil went back on their word to resore the seventeen rifles taken. Two other tribes, the Ba Qutmi and the Ba Rasheid, in the neighbourhood of Wadi Hajr, caused the Qu'aiti Government some concern. The threat of a light field gun induced the former to see reason in August. The difference with the Ba Rasheid however—the building of a fort which the Qu'aiti Government considered threatened the peace—remained unsettled at the end of the year. The Ba Rasheid were thought to be receiving encouragement from the Mansab of Budha, a gentleman who considers himself an autonomous ruler and has on several occasions gathered the tribes and incited them against the Qu'aiti Government.

There was one major incident in the Kathiri state, arising from the carrying of arms in Wadi Hadhramaut by members of the Ba Jari tribe, contrary to decree. This occurred in July; though warned, the Ba Jari persisted and in September a force of the Hadhrami Bedouin Legion was sent to bring them to reason. This force arrested the ringleader, took some 65 rifles and effected punishment of the tribe without any fighting taking place.

Dr. R. B. Serjeant, a member of the staff of the School of Oriental and African Studies, arrived in March to spend a year in linguistic and other research. Dr. M. K. Serjeant, his wife, was also sent by the Red Crescent Society and carried out welfare work for women and children both in Wadi Hadhramaut and in Mukalla. In March the Netherlands Minister in Jeddah visited Hadhramaut. In April the Qu'aiti Sultan arrived from India, but returned there in October. Attempts to persuade the sultanic family of Balhaf to elect a successor continued during the year and by the end showed signs of success, the lot falling upon Nasir bin Abdullah, son of the Regent murdered some years ago.

Chapter 2: Population

The population of the Western Aden Protectorate is approximately 350,000 souls, all Shari'a Arabs, with the exception of about 2,000 Jews. The population of the Eastern Aden Protectorate is estimated at approximately 300,000 souls.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM21

509 no regular steamer service, but the R.A.F. continued the carrying of mail and Government passengers, while in May Ethiopian Air Lines, an American company, received permission to run a fortnightly service, Aden-Riyan and return, which they continued to do throughout the year.

Chapter 11 : Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

131 The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily stabilised by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the *status quo* as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject
133 to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into: the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to

G. Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

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10,000/48 S.R.C.

End Map 2 (G)

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

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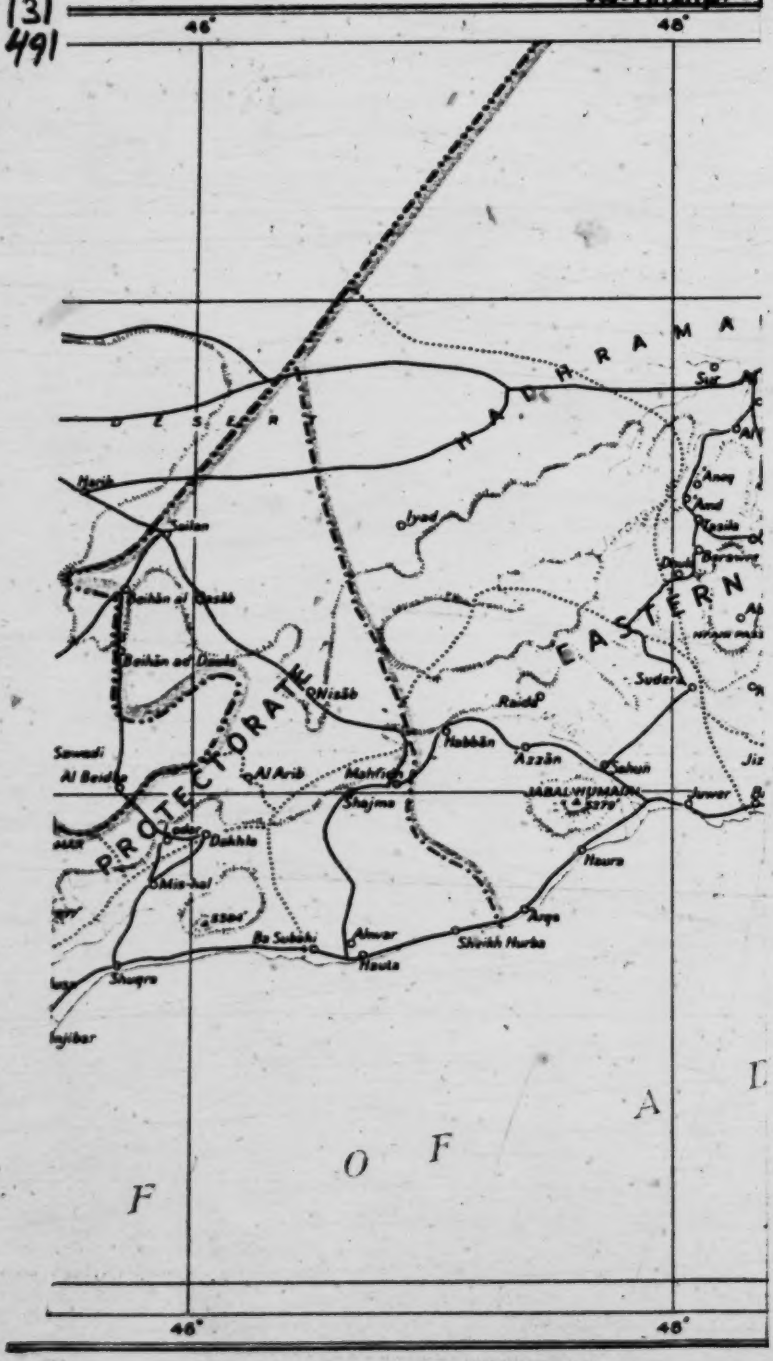

End map 2 (H)

5:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM21

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End Map 2 (I)

5:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM21 2.

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Photolithographed and Printed by War Office, 1948.

End map 2 (J)

● 131

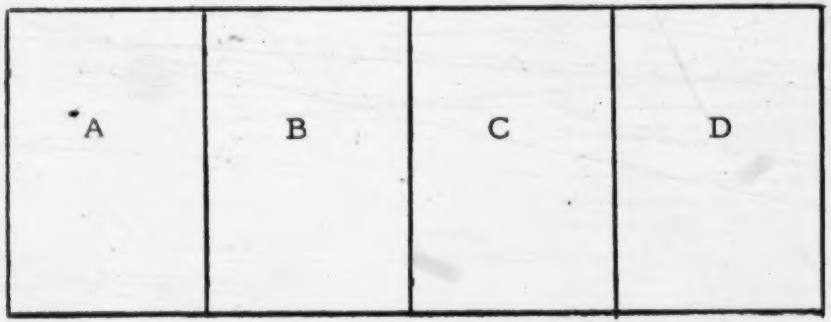

Chart of position of sections of end map 2.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

PRISONS

There is no recognised Prisons Service in the Western Aden Protectorate. Chiefs of States have their own state prisons, which are supervised by the political staff. 697

Chapter 10: Communications

In the Western Aden Protectorate increasing use is being made of motor vehicles throughout the Protectorate, and, although no first-class roads exist, regular traffic is maintained on the following routes: 494

			Miles
Sheikh Othman	to	Lahej	16
" "	"	Tor al Bahar	64
" "	"	Musaimir	61
" "	"	Dhala	88
Aden	"	Zinjibar	40
"	"	Ja'ar	50
"	"	Al Husn	56
Zinjibar	"	Dirjaj	17
"	"	Sheikh Abdullah	6
"	"	Shuqra	30
Shuqra	"	Am Surra	30
"	"	Lodar	50
"	"	Mudia	68
"	"	Am Quleita	78
"	"	Ahwar	76
"	"	Irqa (E. Aden Prot.)	48

A regular air service by B.O.A.C. was maintained during the summer months between Aden and Mukeiras, mainly for transporting vegetables for the Aden Market. Other existing landing grounds, which are used only by the Royal Air Force, are situated at Shuqra, Ahwar, Lodar, Dhala and Beihan. 509

In the Eastern Aden Protectorate B.O.A.C. resumed its services in the spring, but suspended them again in November. Ethiopian Air Lines ceased operating in the spring when their licence expired. There was still no regular steamer service, although the number of weird craft passing as steamers which called at Mukalla increased considerably.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

The Aden Protectorate which can be more conveniently described administratively and geographically by dividing it into two areas, the Western and Eastern, has a total superficial area of about 112,000 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the western boundary of the Sul- 131 631

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

131 tanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' al Khail (or Empty Quarter) and the kingdom of the Yemen (whose southern boundary was temporarily established by Article III of the Treaty of Sana'a of 11th February, 1934, by which His Majesty's Government and the Government of the Yemen agreed to maintain the status quo as on the date of the signature of the treaty), and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. The Aden Protectorate seaboard starts at Husn Murad (opposite Perim) on the west, and runs for 740 miles eastwards to Ras Dhurbat Ali, where it meets the frontier of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

CLIMATE

132 The maritime plains are damp and hot in the summer, and are subject to sandstorms and high winds. In the winter (October to the end of March) it is cool and sometimes cold at night and much less damp.

In the mountains, which vary in height between 1,500 and 8,000 feet, it is drier and cooler during the day and night; at above 4,500 feet it can be very cold.

In the Wadi Hadhramaut and the intervening tableland or "Jol", extremes of both heat and cold are encountered. The heat, in contrast to that of the coast, is dry, but more intense. The rainfall is small.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills; here cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from water channels and courses. In the highlands well irrigation is common and there is heavier rainfall, which is led down ravines and defiles into terraced fields.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

133 The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into the littoral belt which varies between four and 40 miles in depth; the maritime ranges about 1,000–2,000 feet above sea-level; the intramontane plains over 3,000 feet high; and the highland plateau which ranges from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high and falls away into the Ruba' al Khali (or Empty Quarter), with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet. The country between the littoral belt on the one hand and the intramontane plains and the plateau on the other is a tangle of mountains, ravines and valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and mountains and is intersected with several deep valleys.

The greater part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate consists of desert and barren mountains intersected by wadis, some of which are fertile and 361 cultivated. There are a number of comparatively large towns, notably Mukalla, the capital of the Qu'aiti State and principal seaport, and Seiyun, the capital of the Kathiri State.

Chapter 12: Administration

131 The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting 148 of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, and the Kathiri State of Seiyun),

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut mm2

munication in the Eastern Aden Protectorate—Scheme D.1373. Of this project the road between Bir Ali and Balhaf has been completed, work is now proceeding on the Meifa-Bir Ali stretch, and a start was made in December, 1950, with the new Jahi-Rubat (Du'an) road.

Further, a road was constructed in the north linking Shibam and Henin with the tribal centre of Reidat-as-Sei'ar on the edge of the Ruba' al Khali and resurfacing of the Wadi Hadhramaut road between Tarim and Qassam, Shibam and Qatn and Ajlaniya and Qa'udha was carried out to facilitate transport in the main agricultural areas.

Considerable help was given by the former Director of Public Works, Aden and the Executive Engineer, Aden, who visited the Eastern Aden Protectorate and submitted valuable reports, with recommendations as to the repair and maintenance of roads, which are being implemented to the extent that local finances and labour resources permit.

Air Communications have also improved in the past two years. A weekly service by Aden Airways Ltd. was maintained between Aden and Riyan (17 miles from Mukalla) and late in 1950 was extended to Al Qatn. The interior of the Hadhramaut is now within reach of Aden and the protracted delays travellers formerly faced are a thing of the past.

Special planes were flown direct from Riyan and Qatn to Hedjaz for the 1950 pilgrimage.

Sea Communications were maintained by occasional visits of coastal steamers based on Aden, and more frequent trips by motor dhows and small powered craft.

Chapter 11: Geography and Climate

SITUATION AND AREA

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8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

PART VI

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

GEOGRAPHY

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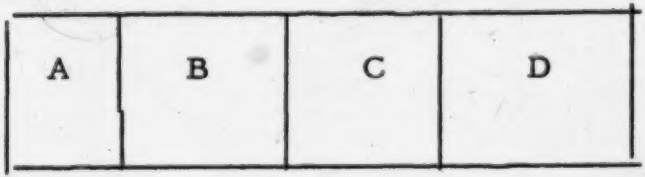

Chart of position of sections of end map.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MM2

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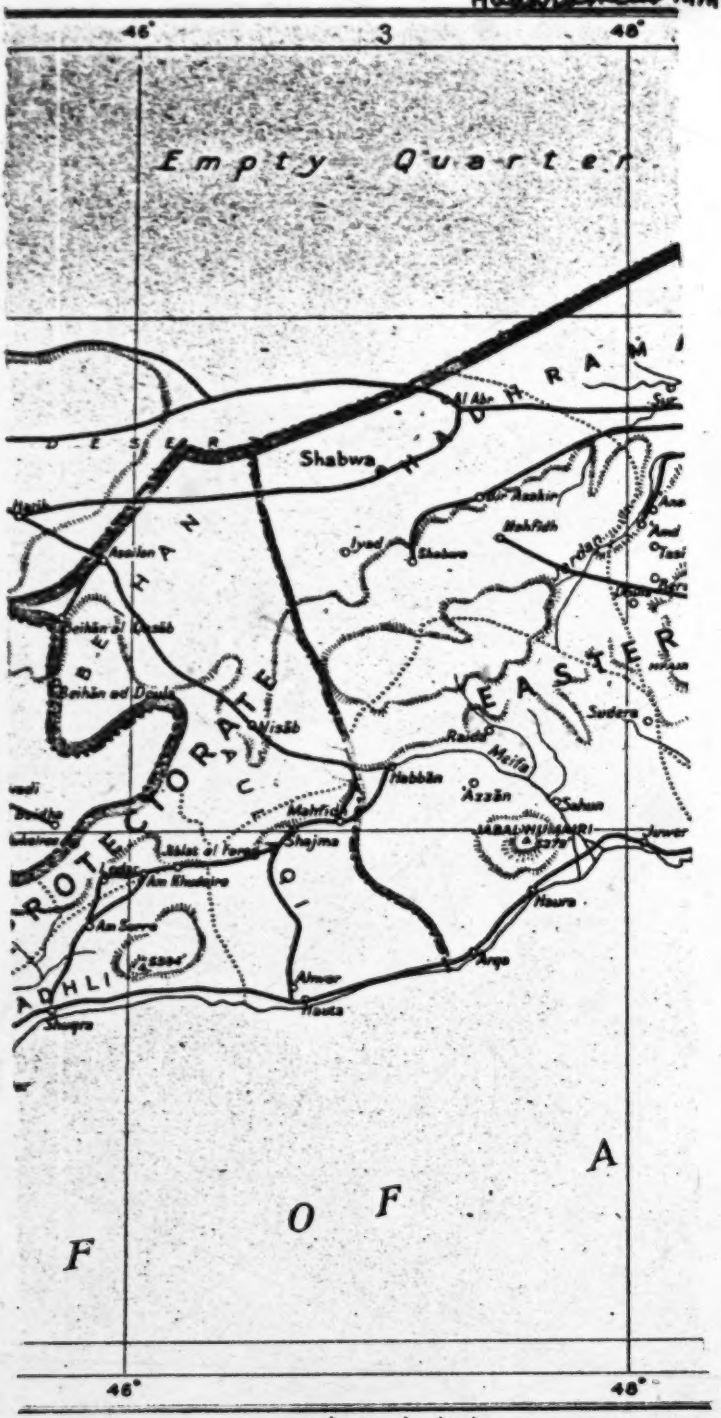
Published by Directorate of Colonial Surveys D.C.S. 953

End Map (A)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

131


46°
3
48°
Empty Quarter
Shabwa
Seiḥān al Qaṣāb
Seiḥān ad Dawla
Wiṣāb
Ḥabbān
Mahfid
Shajma
Aḥwar
Ḥauta
Mukalla
Sūdera
Raidā
Meifa
Sahum
Ḥaura
Mayo
Jewer
Tarīm
Shibam
Sif
Ghurfa
Ḥajarain
Ḥureidha
Qatn
Ḥuraidha
Ḥaura
Ḥabbān
Ḥajma
Aḥwar
Ḥauta
Mukalla
Sūdera
Raidā
Meifa
Sahum

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

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End Map(C)

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden

Hadhramaut MM2

ADEN. 3

131

End Map (D)